

ROOSEVELT AT KANSAS CITY

SPEAKS IN THE HALL WHERE BRYAN WAS NOMINATED—FRANCHISE TAX ACT AN ILLUSTRATION—CURBING TRUSTS.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 29.—Governor Roosevelt arrived here to-night after his speaking tour in Kansas, in the course of which he delivered a number of addresses. He had a hearty reception, and delivered an address in the big Convention Hall, where Bryan was nominated in July. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

In his speech Governor Roosevelt said: "You know that a promise amounts to nothing that is not backed up by power. Let me tell you what I have done in my own State during the last four years. By trusts we mean, generally speaking, all the big corporations. Now, there are some really evil corporations, with them, but we cannot get rid of those evils by indiscriminate attacks, but by careful attack. When we do not hurt, deeds bite. Two years ago when I was running for Governor, I was opposed by Mr. Van Wyck and the Tammany leader, Richard Croker, both denounced corporations. They denounced trusts and the like, and yet they charged more vehemently than I could, because they were so good and evil in them, and in the next place I did not intend to say anything I could not back up with power."

Now, I did not go to them in a Socialist or Anarchist spirit, but I went to them with the spirit of doing justice to them, and exacting justice from them. We went to work, and we put through a Franchise Tax bill, under which there has been put upon the assessment rolls of New York City nearly \$200,000,000 of corporate property that had heretofore escaped taxation. As a consequence of legislation of that type during the last six years, legislation by which we have got a proper return from the corporations for what they get from the State, we now have in that State the lowest tax rate we have had for the last forty years.

These are my performances. Now, let me call attention to certain facts about my opponents. At the time we were putting the Franchise Tax bill through, Mr. Van Wyck in a speech and Mr. Croker in interviews—because speechmaking is not his strong point—menaced evil trusts, and with more ferocity than I could employ, and at the very time they were becoming the largest stockholders in the Ice Trust, which was the worst trust in the country. Now, Mr. Van Wyck was Mr. Croker's partner in the Ice Trust, and the special train bearing the party left Aberdeen in the night. Its first stop was made at Hankinson, N. D., at 6:30 a. m. Mr. Bryan spoke for five minutes from the rear platform, discussing imperialism. The next stopping place was Wahpeton. A stand had been erected at the intersection of the principal street and Mr. Bryan spoke to the people assembled there for fifteen minutes. In his speech he Mr. Bryan dwelt especially on what he designated a "tendency in this country to imitate England." He said:

My attention has been called to another imitation of English methods. It will be remembered that the revenue collected in America should be expended in America for its protection and defense. The Republicans, who have never by their votes fostered imperialism or the imperial idea, should be alarmed at the constant tendency of the Republican party to abandon American doctrines and substitute European ones. When the Republic was founded, the money question is more important than any other they stamp their own policies as dogmatic and sacred. No man has the right to see around a dollar, no matter if human rights stand beyond the dollar. The Philippines are fighting against our authority over there merely because I am a candidate for President. I answer that the United States is not a candidate for anything, but a candidate for peace. The colonists fought for name had not even been heard of. No, it was not Democracy nor my candidacy that placed in the heart of the Filipino the hatred of foreign domination. As things are now, only the States can deal effectively with corporations. That brings up great difficulties, owing to the intertraffic between States. We have got to have a constitutional amendment to give the National Government power to regulate interstate commerce. June a constitutional amendment was introduced in Congress which would give the Nation full power to deal with trusts—to examine into them, to regulate them, to break them up, to suppress them in common with other corporations, to do whatever seemed wise. That measure received the vote of every Republican but two, and against the vote of every Democrat. "By all means," I now ask you, and I think I have a right to ask you, to compare what has been done by us with what has been promised and prophesied and said by the Democrats. "By all means," I now ask you, to compare what has been done by us with what has been promised and prophesied and said by the Democrats. "By all means," I now ask you, to compare what has been done by us with what has been promised and prophesied and said by the Democrats.

Several thousands persons were assembled at the station at Chanute. Governor Roosevelt compared in a few words the prophecies of disaster uttered by Mr. Bryan four years ago with the prophecies of the present time, and asked his hearers to judge of the lesson taught thereby for themselves. Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 29.—At Iowa Governor Roosevelt spoke for a few moments from the rear platform of the car. He said: "It is with peculiar pleasure that I am able to stop and extend a word of greeting to you in Iowa, the town that gave to the Nation the United States as gallant a soldier as ever wore uniform—General Funston. I feel to see how in this town there can be any man to fight against the honor of the United States flag."

Here a shout for Bryan was heard. Cries of "Put him out!" and shouts for McKinley were made. Mr. Roosevelt continued: "No, let him shout for Bryan and Aguinaldo while he is black in the face, but for heaven's sake do not let him mention General Funston in connection with either."

At Cherraville the Governor spoke from a stand. He said that the Republican party stood for the equal rights of all mankind, while the opponents of the Republican party were invoking the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence as applied to the Tagalo bandits on the other side of the world, while they fail to apply that doctrine to fellow countrymen of ours whose skins are dark, in North Carolina and Alabama.

At Chanute, Parsons, Cherokee, Weir City, Pittsburg, Pleasanton, Paola and Olathe short stops were made, and at some places where no stops at all were made considerable crowds assembled on the platforms of the stations to cheer the train as it passed.

At Fort Scott, Kan., Governor Roosevelt addressed a meeting for three-quarters of an hour, dwelling upon the questions of militarism, imperialism and expansion. At one point in his more than ordinary impassioned address he exclaimed: "I feel as if I were approaching a crisis. I do not feel as if this were an ordinary political contest. I feel that I have a right to appeal to the manhood of every American, as we appealed to it in the days of the Civil War. I ask you to stand with us for the sake of the country, and for the sake of preserving the material prosperity which we have now attained."

Arrangements for Governor Roosevelt's tour through the West were made yesterday at the Republican National headquarters. The party as prepared above that he will reach Cheyenne on the morning of October 5, and will go from there to Parkersburg. On October 23 he will reach Huntington, by the Ohio River Railroad, speaking at Charleston, Huntington and Intervale, and at Elkinsburg.

Governor Roosevelt's tour through the West was made yesterday at the Republican National headquarters. The party as prepared above that he will reach Cheyenne on the morning of October 5, and will go from there to Parkersburg. On October 23 he will reach Huntington, by the Ohio River Railroad, speaking at Charleston, Huntington and Intervale, and at Elkinsburg.

Arrangements for Governor Roosevelt's tour through the West were made yesterday at the Republican National headquarters. The party as prepared above that he will reach Cheyenne on the morning of October 5, and will go from there to Parkersburg. On October 23 he will reach Huntington, by the Ohio River Railroad, speaking at Charleston, Huntington and Intervale, and at Elkinsburg.

Arrangements for Governor Roosevelt's tour through the West were made yesterday at the Republican National headquarters. The party as prepared above that he will reach Cheyenne on the morning of October 5, and will go from there to Parkersburg. On October 23 he will reach Huntington, by the Ohio River Railroad, speaking at Charleston, Huntington and Intervale, and at Elkinsburg.

Arrangements for Governor Roosevelt's tour through the West were made yesterday at the Republican National headquarters. The party as prepared above that he will reach Cheyenne on the morning of October 5, and will go from there to Parkersburg. On October 23 he will reach Huntington, by the Ohio River Railroad, speaking at Charleston, Huntington and Intervale, and at Elkinsburg.

DISABOVED BY VICTOR DEMOCRATS. THEY DISCLAIM ANY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ATTACK ON ROOSEVELT.

Victor, Col., Sept. 29.—The Teller County Democratic Convention and the Democratic Club of Victor have adopted the following resolutions unanimously: Whereas, Governor Roosevelt and party were not received in Victor with the tolerance and courtesy due to the Governor of a sister State; Resolved, That we, the Democrats of Victor, in convention assembled, condemn in the spirit of intolerance and disavow all responsibility for the disturbance of the speaker in a public hall, and for the subsequent violence indulged by members of the Republican Marching Club; further, Resolved, That we also disavow the folly that induced the Republicans of Colorado to provoke disorder by bringing Governor Roosevelt to this city under the auspices of the cordially detested traitor and renegade, Senator Edward O. Wolcott.

Senator Hanna starts west. MAY RETURN HERE LATE IN OCTOBER—ENCOURAGED BY CONDITIONS IN THIS STATE.

Senator Hanna left this city at 5:30 p. m. yesterday. He will go first to his home in Cleveland and then to Chicago early in the week. He said he expected to be in the latter city directing the work of the campaign from the headquarters there until late in October, when he may return here for a few days. He may take a trip to South Dakota and make some speeches there. Speaking of the situation in New York State, the Senator said: "It is a good deal better than when I arrived here early in the week, and it looks as if it were getting better."

His declined to discuss the coal miners' strike, and when he was asked if he would say whether he had made any efforts to settle the trouble he replied: "I won't discuss the matter at all."

His attention was directed to a report from Boston that he had threatened to have the tariff matter from Congress unless the operators made terms with their employees. "That is a lie," replied the Senator with considerable warmth.

WHERE BRYAN FINDS ARGUMENTS.

HE HAS BEEN READING THE 'WORLD'S GREAT ORATIONS.'

Fargo, N. D., Sept. 29.—W. J. Bryan reached this city at 10 a. m. A stop of an hour and a half was made. He was escorted across the city to a park, where a second hall gathered to hear him. It was the principal speech of his day's journey. The special train bearing the party left Aberdeen in the night. Its first stop was made at Hankinson, N. D., at 6:30 a. m. Mr. Bryan spoke for five minutes from the rear platform, discussing imperialism. The next stopping place was Wahpeton. A stand had been erected at the intersection of the principal street and Mr. Bryan spoke to the people assembled there for fifteen minutes. In his speech he Mr. Bryan dwelt especially on what he designated a "tendency in this country to imitate England." He said:

My attention has been called to another imitation of English methods. It will be remembered that the revenue collected in America should be expended in America for its protection and defense. The Republicans, who have never by their votes fostered imperialism or the imperial idea, should be alarmed at the constant tendency of the Republican party to abandon American doctrines and substitute European ones. When the Republic was founded, the money question is more important than any other they stamp their own policies as dogmatic and sacred. No man has the right to see around a dollar, no matter if human rights stand beyond the dollar. The Philippines are fighting against our authority over there merely because I am a candidate for President. I answer that the United States is not a candidate for anything, but a candidate for peace. The colonists fought for name had not even been heard of. No, it was not Democracy nor my candidacy that placed in the heart of the Filipino the hatred of foreign domination. As things are now, only the States can deal effectively with corporations. That brings up great difficulties, owing to the intertraffic between States. We have got to have a constitutional amendment to give the National Government power to regulate interstate commerce. June a constitutional amendment was introduced in Congress which would give the Nation full power to deal with trusts—to examine into them, to regulate them, to break them up, to suppress them in common with other corporations, to do whatever seemed wise. That measure received the vote of every Republican but two, and against the vote of every Democrat. "By all means," I now ask you, and I think I have a right to ask you, to compare what has been done by us with what has been promised and prophesied and said by the Democrats. "By all means," I now ask you, to compare what has been done by us with what has been promised and prophesied and said by the Democrats. "By all means," I now ask you, to compare what has been done by us with what has been promised and prophesied and said by the Democrats.

INQUIRY ABOUT CROKER CIRCULAR.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION WILL INVESTIGATE TAMMANY MULLING OF CITY OFFICERS.

There are many city officers among Tammany officials. The Tribune told yesterday morning of a circular sent out from Tammany Hall, signed by the members of the Finance Committee, urging contributions to the campaign fund. Every Tammany official and every person who in any way benefits from Tammany's rule received one, and while the circular was couched in diplomatic language, everybody who received one knew just what it meant. There is no evading the demand, and the Tammany men know that it is a case of "come up" or get out. Check being to find out Tammany Hall yesterday. About the middle of this week those who have not been heard from will receive a visit from the Wisconsin, and will either have to pay up at once or make preparations to vacate their offices. It was estimated that Tammany would raise a fund of almost \$1,000,000 by this assessment upon officials, favored contractors and others.

The assessment is not confined to New-York County. The same circular has gone to Kings and Queens, and also into the Bronx. Officials in these boroughs now realize that they are in the grip of Tammany and must pay promptly. The assessment is 5 per cent of the salary, and when one considers the big budget of the city and also the salaries of the contractors, it is not surprising that the assessment should be so high.

It was announced yesterday that the Civil Service Reform Association would make a thorough inquiry regarding this circular. The members of the association assert that sending out this circular to officials was a violation of the White Civil Service law, Section 24, which reads: "No person shall knowingly send or present any political assessment, subscription, or contribution to any officer or employee of the State or of any city or town or of any civil division or city thereof."

NO CANDIDATE NAMED.

The 15th Congress District Republican Convention met again last night at No. 21 Grand-st. and adjourned, nominating a candidate for Congress. The adjournment was taken subject to the call of the Chair. The Republican candidate in the district will not be nominated, it is said, until the Tammany nomination has been announced.

KILLED ON ALSCHULE'S TRAIN.

UNPLEASANT INCIDENT ON TRIP OF ILLINOIS'S DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Carbondale, Ill., Sept. 29 (Special).—Samuel Alschule, the Democratic candidate for Governor, had an experience at midnight last night that will linger long in his memory. The Democratic Committee of Williamson County chartered a train on the Illinois Central to convey the candidate and others from Marion to Herrin, a mining town on the Johnston City branch of the road. At Carterville a band and a large contingent, consisting of men, women and children, boarded the train. The train started on its journey, when it was discovered that many of the occupants were drunk, and the women and children were placed in the car with the candidate and committee reserved for themselves.

It soon developed that had feeling, dating from the imprisonment of the men accused in the Carterville riot last September, existed between several who boarded the train at Carterville, and James Jordan, the night policeman at Marion. A general riot ensued, in which many revolvers were drawn. Only one shot was fired, which resulted in the injury of a woman. The train stopped, and the rioters were arrested, although the officers say they were not armed. The body was taken to Marion. Mr. Alschule was much disturbed at the occurrence, and when approached on the subject even, simply said he had no opinion as to the long standing feud, if the circumstances as told me are true.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN DEAD

THE WELL KNOWN LAWYER PASSES AWAY AFTER A SURGICAL OPERATION.

Thomas G. Shearman, the well known lawyer and one of the best known members of Plymouth Church, died last night at his home, No. 170 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, at 9:30 o'clock. His death followed an operation in the afternoon, at which time his left kidney was removed. At Mr. Shearman's bedside at the time of his death were Mrs. Shearman and Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. McGue, the latter being a niece and Miss Partridge, a sister-in-law. He passed away while asleep, death being caused by the shock of the operation. Many members of Plymouth Church and other friends, knowing that Mr. Shearman was un-



THOMAS G. SHEARMAN. Who died yesterday.

dergo an operation, made inquiries during the evening, and the news of his death spread rapidly. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, and S. V. White, one of the deacons of the church, were the first to call at the house to offer their sympathy. Ex-Senator Pierce, a neighbor, followed soon afterward. Messages from others came in rapidly, until the house was closed for the night.

Mr. Shearman was apparently in good health when he went to Europe early in the summer. In the middle of September, while in Paris, he was taken ill, and Mrs. Shearman hurried to take him home. They arrived in this city on Friday, September 21, on the Kaiser Friedrich. He was at once taken to his home, and Dr. William M. Hutchinson, the family physician, was summoned. It was discovered that Mr. Shearman was suffering from kidney trouble. It did not seem to yield to treatment, and on last Friday, after a consultation of physicians, it was decided that an operation was absolutely necessary. This was performed yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock by Dr. Foote, assisted by Dr. Hutchinson. After it was over Dr. Hutchinson said that the patient had stood the operation well, and he hoped that he would recover. Later, however, Mr. Shearman grew weak rapidly, and soon fell asleep. He did not awake, and arrangements for his funeral were given out last night, but it will probably be held at Plymouth Church, and Dr. Hillis and Dr. Lyman Abbott will probably conduct the services. An announcement will be made at the church to-night.

MR. SHEARMAN'S CAREER.

Thomas Gaskell Shearman was born in Birmingham, England, in 1834. When nine years old he came to this city with his parents. At the age of thirteen he left school and began to earn his own living. Up to the time he was twenty-five he worked in a drygoods store. It is related of his taking up the practice of law that one day on a ferryboat he met Dr. Lyman Abbott, who at that time was practicing law with his brother, Austin Abbott. Speaking of his dissatisfaction with his station in life, Mr. Shearman was induced by Dr. Abbott to take up the study of law, and went into the office of the Abbotts.

In 1867 Mr. Shearman moved to Brooklyn, where he had lived ever since. Two years later he was admitted to practice at the Kings County Bar. Showing an aptitude for literary work, he was early engaged to prepare a law book, which proved most successful. For six years he devoted himself almost entirely to the literature of the law, and for some time was secretary to the Code Commission of the State of New-York. He also edited a law journal. By 1866 he had got into the active practice of his profession, and dropped for a time his writing.

It was in 1868 that he was taken into partnership with David Dudley Field and his son. This firm was dissolved in 1873. Mr. Shearman and John W. Sterling, the two junior partners of the firm, withdrew and formed the firm of Shearman & Sterling, which has since done a large and active business. While with Mr. Field Mr. Shearman was intimately connected with the vast amount of litigation which the Erie Railroad placed in their hands. The new firm was retained to defend Jay Gould and his associates in more than one hundred damage suits resulting from the gold panic of 1869, for which Mr. Gould and others were held responsible. Mr. Shearman won every case.

In 1874 Mr. Shearman undertook the defense of his partner, David Dudley Field, in the case of the Erie Railroad against the State of New-York. The case was brought against the Erie Railroad by Theodore Tilton. The trial lasted six months, and was one of the most important in the history of the State. Mr. Shearman was successful in securing the acquittal of his partner, and the entire case was a triumph for him. In 1875 Mr. Shearman was elected to the office of Mayor of New-York, and he was re-elected in 1876. He was a member of the "Christian Union," when it was laid down by Mr. Beecher. "The Christian Union" has since become the "Ozark."

In recent years Mr. Shearman's firm has been engaged in many railway organizations and reorganizations. He was a member of the Erie Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad. He was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad. He was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad.

Mr. Shearman had always devoted a great deal of time to public questions and social and political economy. He was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad. He was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad.

Mr. Shearman was one of the joint authors of "The Law of the State of New-York," and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad. He was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad.

Mr. Shearman was one of the joint authors of "The Law of the State of New-York," and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad. He was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad.

Mr. Shearman was one of the joint authors of "The Law of the State of New-York," and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad. He was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad.

Mr. Shearman was one of the joint authors of "The Law of the State of New-York," and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad. He was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad, and he was a member of the New-York and New-Jersey Railroad.

BATTLE AT WASHINGTON PARK.

GAMES YESTERDAY.

THE RECORDS.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	70	51	.58	Chicago	69	69	.50
Pittsburg	70	51	.58	St. Louis	67	72	.48
Philadelphia	69	52	.57	Cincinnati	67	72	.48
Boston	64	63	.504	New-York	55	74	.428

The Brooklyn and Boston teams played an exciting battle with the bats at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. The men from Massachusetts batted hard and often, but they were not so successful in placing their hits as were the champions, and the game ended in a draw. It was too dark to play after the eighth inning. Kitzinger started in pitch for the home team, but his curves were hit so hard that he retired after the third inning. Donovan went into the box, and the visiting players did little batting in the remainder of the game. Collins, Tenney, Dahlen and De Mont made several sensational plays. Score:

BOSTON.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Hamilton	63	60	.51	Jones	63	60	.51
Long	63	60	.51	Keeler	63	60	.51
Shaw	63	60	.51	Shaw	63	60	.51
Tunney	63	60	.51	Kelley	63	60	.51
Barry	63	60	.51	Dahlen	63	60	.51
Lowe	63	60	.51	De Mont	63	60	.51
Conner	63	60	.51	Farrell	63	60	.51
Dineen	63	60	.51	Kittan	63	60	.51
Totals	63	60	.51	Donovan	63	60	.51

BROOKLYN.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Hamilton	63	60	.51	Jones	63	60	.51
Long	63	60	.51	Keeler	63	60	.51
Shaw	63	60	.51	Shaw	63	60	.51
Tunney	63	60	.51	Kelley	63	60	.51
Barry	63	60	.51	Dahlen	63	60	.51
Lowe	63	60	.51	De Mont	63	60	.51
Conner	63	60	.51	Farrell	63	60	.51
Dineen	63	60	.51	Kittan	63	60	.51
Totals	63	60	.51	Donovan	63	60	.51

Philadelphia was unable to do anything with Hawley's delivery at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon, and as a result suffered defeat at the hands of the New-York team. Wolverton's home run with Hickman on base on balls in the seventh inning, in going after a fly, and hurt himself so badly that he had to retire. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Thomas	63	60	.51	Van Halpin	63	60	.51
Shaw	63	60	.51	Seibach	63	60	.51
Delish	63	60	.51	Hickman	63	60	.51
Laloe	63	60	.51	Bernard	63	60	.51
McFarland	63	60	.51	De Mont	63	60	.51
Dolan	63	60	.51	Murphy	63	60	.51
Fraser	63	60	.51	Grady	63	60	.51
Totals	63	60	.51	Hawley	63	60	.51

NEW-YORK.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Thomas	63	60	.51	Van Halpin	63	60	.51
Shaw	63	60	.51	Seibach	63	60	.51
Delish	63	60	.51	Hickman	63	60	.51
Laloe	63	60	.51	Bernard	63	60	.51
McFarland	63	60	.51	De Mont	63	60	.51
Dolan	63	60	.51	Murphy	63	60	.51
Fraser	63	60	.51	Grady	63	60	.51
Totals	63	60	.51	Hawley	63	60	.51

Chicago called off Philadelphia's half of the eighth on account of darkness, reverted back to seventh inning. Philadelphia scored 10 runs in the eighth. The score:

CINCINNATI.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Thomas	63	60	.51	Van Halpin	63	60	.51
Shaw	63	60	.51	Seibach	63	60	.51
Delish	63	60	.51	Hickman	63	60	.51
Laloe	63	60	.51	Bernard	63	60	.51
McFarland	63	60	.51	De Mont	63	60	.51
Dolan	63	60	.51	Murphy	63	60	.51
Fraser	63	60	.51	Grady	63	60	.51
Totals	63	60	.51	Hawley	63	60	.51

PITTSBURG.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Thomas	63	60	.51	Van Halpin	63	60	.51
Shaw	63	60	.51	Seibach	63	60	.51
Delish	63	60	.51	Hickman	63	60	.51
Laloe	63	60	.51	Bernard	63	60	.51
McFarland	63	60	.51	De Mont	63	60	.51
Dolan	63	60	.51	Murphy	63	60	.51
Fraser	63	60	.51	Grady	63	60	.51
Totals	63	60	.51	Hawley	63	60	.51

ST. LOUIS WON AND DREW.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Twelve men faced Powell in the opening inning of the first game, seven of them scoring on four errors and five hits. Chicago made no more runs. Meneses was wild, poorly supported one good inning, but hit for three runs in the ninth. The second game was a pitchers' battle between the two teams. Heldrick appeared for the Chicago from winning in the last inning by two wonderful running catches in deep center. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 1,200. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	1	0	1.000	St. Louis	0	1	0.000
St. Louis	0	1	0.000	Chicago	1	0	1.000
Batteries—Powell and Robinson; Meneses, Garvin and Kling.							

SECOND GAME.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	0	0	0.000	St. Louis	0	0	0.000
St. Louis	0	0	0.000	Chicago	0	0	0.000
Batteries—Sudhoff and Criger; Griffith and Chance.							

YACHTING.

THE SIS AND THE RAIDER CONTENT WITH THE JOLLY ROGER.